

## LIEUT. MAYNARD TO START BACK TO-DAY

"Flying Parson" Will Attempt to Drive His Plane to Mineola Hangar.

### TWO MACHINES CRASH

Six More Pilots Reach Pacific in Race and Three Arrive Here.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Lieut. Maynard for the first of the Eastern fliers to reach here announced to-night that he and his observer as well as their airplane were ready to start the return flight to Mineola at 1:15 P. M. to-morrow.

Their De Havilland-4 airplane with its Liberty motor and even requires an overhauling to-day, Lieut. Maynard said. The only attention he gave it, he said, was to drain the oil and look over the oiling and cooling system. Except for a tire blown when landing, the machine will start back exactly as it left Mineola, no part having been replaced since the start of the race.

"I think I can beat my westbound time," said Lieut. Maynard.

### SIX FLIERS REACH PACIFIC; THREE HERE

Some Pilots Sustain Minor Injuries.

Six fliers from Mineola dropped onto the Presidio flying field at San Francisco yesterday to find Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, the flying parson, brisling making preparations for a start on the home trail to-day. At about the same time three pilots from the Golden Gate landed after their 2,700 mile epuist at Roosevelt Field, Mineola.

Despite the brilliant performance of Lieut. Maynard, whose elapsed and flying time records are shortest, honors in the transcontinental race are at present with the plucky little band from the Golden Gate. Only fifteen airplanes started from Mineola, but five of them have already got through to Mineola. Of the other ten two are still on their way. The remaining eight crashed somewhere along the route, principally among snowstorms and rough country about the Rocky Mountains. Of the twenty-six men who left San Francisco in the fifteen planes nine are in New York, three are on the way, eleven are scattered about the western end of the route only slightly bruised from crashes, and three are dead.

### Seven Reach Golden Gate.

So far only seven of the forty-seven Mineola planes have won through to the Golden Gate, while twenty-two have crashed, including two totally wrecked yesterday without badly injuring the pilots or observers. The Mineola fliers are scattered at almost every one of the twenty control stations along the way.

The men who joined Lieut. Maynard at San Francisco yesterday were Capt. H. C. Drayton, who reached the Pacific at 1:14:29 P. M.; Lieut. Alexander Pearson, Jr., 2:25 P. M.; Capt. J. O. Donaldson, 2:49:19 P. M.; Major Carl Spatz, 3:42:55 P. M.; Capt. Harry Smith, 5:42:55 P. M.; and Lieut. L. S. Webster, 6:52 P. M.

Capt. Smith's arrival at San Francisco was perhaps even more dramatic than Lieut. Maynard's. He was leveled out after the downward dive, one wheel of his swiftly flying ship struck the landing field hard and collapsed. The plane hopped a short distance across the field and then tilted up on its nose. Both Capt. Smith and his observer, Capt. Truman W. Allen, escaped from the ship without injury. It probably can be repaired.

### Arrivals at Mineola.

The arrivals at Mineola were Capt. Lowell H. Smith, 10:50:42 A. M.; Second Lieut. H. C. Drayton, 1:14:29 P. M.; Second Lieut. Robert S. Worthington, 2:17:03 P. M.; Major Carl Spatz, and Lieut. E. C. Kiel arrived on Saturday. Capt. Smith led the eastward bound fliers until Cleveland was reached. There he landed in the wrong field and his plane turned over, breaking a strut and the propeller. Had it not been for this accident, which delayed him four hours, he said his flying time would have been between twenty-four and twenty-five hours. The other twenty-four hours and fifty-seven minutes taken by Maynard. The good time of the San Francisco flier is due in part to following winds and better weather than that encountered by the westbound contestants. All the Frisco fliers, however, flew some hours in rain and snow.

Two of the ships that finished the first half of the long grind yesterday were tiny single-seated SE-5s, a British one-man scout model. Capt. Donaldson piloted one of these into San Francisco, while Lieut. Worthington landed the other at Mineola. The little ships are not so fleet as the De Havillands flown by the other arriving contestants, for their motors and less than half as powerful as the big Liberty 400 horsepower engines in the DH planes.

### Westbound Planes Fall.

Both the total crashes yesterday were of westbound planes. Out in Nebraska, a few miles from the town of Oconto, a DH-4, piloted by Lieut. H. D. Norris, with H. J. Meyer, a mechanic, also on board, crashed into a hill as the pilot was bringing it to earth in a heavy fog. The men were killed and shaken.

The other wreck occurred when a DH-4, driven by Lieut. T. Haynes, with Lieut. Cleveland McDermott and Private Theodore Lake, as passengers, flying from Mineola to Binghamton on a regular "overnight" the Binghamton control in landing and fell into a tangle of telegraph wires. The plane was totally demolished, but all three men escaped with slight cuts.

No change has yet come from Washington in the orders that provide that contestants shall start the return trip in not more than ninety-six or less than forty-eight hours after arrival at the coast points. Both Major Spatz and Lieut. Kiel pointed out on arrival that their machines were in no shape to make the return journey and expressed an unwillingness to attempt it. All three fliers who arrived here yesterday, on the other hand, were eager for the race to see if they could finish first. Lieut. Worthington's SE-5 needed a new engine, but he expressed the hope that he could get a 150 horsepower motor installed before the time limit elapsed.

### Weather Causes Delay.

Most of the fliers who have been westbound in the controls of New York and Ohio had fair weather yesterday and jumped a number of controls in consequence. A majority of the planes still in the race are past Chicago. In Nebraska, however, a heavy fog and strong wind combined to make flying exceedingly perilous. In addition to the crash of Lieut. Norris, two other De Havillands, piloted by Lieut. E. W. Berman and Lieut. J. B. Wright, were

forced down but managed to make good landings.

Lieut. Worthington, the solitary occupant of the little SE-5 scout plane which reached Mineola yesterday, had probably the hardest battle of all who arrived. At Salt Lake City his gloves were lost or stolen, and he drove alone 12,000 feet high over the Rockies with bare hands. His motor went wrong on the eastward trip but he contrived to limp in yesterday. Lieut. Worthington was the roommate of Lieut. E. V. Wales, who met him when he drove his plane into a mountain side during a heavy snowstorm. He gave all credit to Lieut. Maynard yesterday afternoon at the American Flying Club, as he said the eastbound fliers had the advantage of favoring winds which the flying parson had to buck, but he was very eager to get another motor into his little "bus" to try conclusions again on the homeward trip.

Word reached New York yesterday that Lieut. Maynard announced a plan to try for a transcontinental record in November with a machine built particularly for speed. He hopes to fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific in two days.

Lieutenant J. B. Wright and Sergeant V. Coleman, west-bound aviators in the transcontinental race, lost their way at 7:40 o'clock last night and narrowly escaped death when they landed at a farm house near Sterling, Colo., striking telephone wires and grazing a fence. Their plane was damaged but they escaped injury. They will resume the flight to-morrow.

### NATIONALISTS WIN OLD TURK CAPITAL

Adrianople Also Reported to Have Joined Broussa.

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PARIS, Oct. 13.—The adherence of two more large Turkish cities, Broussa, the ancient capital of the Sultanate, and Adrianople to the Nationalist movement is reported here in despatches from Constantinople. This marks the latest stage in the eastward advance of the Turkish rebels and brings the counter-revolution into European Turkey. Broussa is only fifty-seven miles from Constantinople.

This event may bring about the immediate signing of a truce between the Sultan's Government and Mustafa Kemal's insurgents. Opinion in the Peace Conference circles here is that with Kemal's troops quartered in Broussa and Adrianople, there is really nothing else the Sultan is to do but to reach an accord with the Young Turks for the formation of a coalition government.

Critics of the Peace Conference blame Allied policy in the Levant for the return of the Young Turks and the Germanophile group to power.

The movement for the establishment of a Nationalist Turkish Government, started by Mustafa Kemal Pasha at Erzerum, in northeastern Asia Minor, continues to spread with enormous strides. Mustafa Kemal, after he had extended his influence southward through Asia Minor and captured Koni, felt himself strong enough to issue an ultimatum to the Turkish Cabinet. The ultimatum demanded the resignation of the existing Ministry. Although the authorities in Constantinople succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, this Government seems unable to check the spread of the movement, which has now swept along the railroad from Koni as far as Broussa, one of the most important towns in Asia Minor with a population of about 140,000. The town is easily accessible from Constantinople and dominates the communications of the Turkish capital with the greater part of Asia Minor.

If the appeal of Mustafa Kemal to send delegates to a Nationalist Congress, which is to set up a new Government for Turkey free from the supervision and control of the Powers, has also been heard at Adrianople and that great Turkish town has decided to throw the Constantinople administration, the latter apparently still controls only a very limited part of the old Turkish Empire immediately around Constantinople and the Bosphorus.

### MEXICAN SENATORS DENOUNCE OIL BILL

See Country Suffer if Foreign Capital Is Lost.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Taking the position that foreign investments, essential to Mexico's prosperity, are threatened by the so-called Carranza petroleum bill, an influential group of Mexican Senators have decided on strong opposition to the measure, the State Department was advised to-day in connection with reopening debate on the bill. Senator Carlos Zelina, leader of the opposition faction in the recent debate, announced that oil companies had made "fabulous profits" in Mexico, as was asserted in a report by Senator Salinas, temporarily in charge of the Department of Petroleum. In the case of the Agula Company, a British concern, which was cited by the Government report as having paid 177 per cent. dividends, Senator Zelina pointed out that these dividends covered a period of nineteen years, averaging less than 10 per cent. a year.

The Director of the Senator said, by giving economic facilities to foreign capital had developed the country and was responsible for the 14,000,000 pesos now annually paid to the nation by the petroleum industry.

### 147 CITIES OF 227 SHOW LOSS IN 1918

New York Among 80 to Report Excess Revenues.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Governmental expenditures for the 227 American cities of more than 30,000 population for the fiscal year of 1918 exceeded revenues by \$48,600,930, or \$142 per capita. A report, made by Sam L. Rogers, director of the census, shows that only eighty of the 227 cities had excess of revenues over their expenditures, the excess totaling \$22,328,060, or \$160 per capita, while for the remaining 147 cities expenditures exceeded revenues by \$70,928,990, or \$242 per capita.

Among the cities in which revenues exceeded all expenditures are New York, Pitt. Louis, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Washington, Portland and Denver. The aggregate population of these 227 cities was estimated at 34,300,000, or nearly 23 per cent. of the total population of the country.

Except for revenues derived from the general property tax, the liquor traffic is shown by the report to have been the largest single item of taxes totalling \$35,576,382, though smaller by \$1,894,600 than the sum reported for the fiscal year, 1917. The entire indebtedness of the 227 cities amounted to \$2,561,451,218, or \$77.53 per capita.

### 30 SICILIANS DEAD IN RIOT

Troops and Armed Peasants Clash and Many Wounded.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Newspaper despatches from Rome state that about thirty persons have been killed in encounters between armed peasants and troops in Sicily. The wounded were many. The unrest among the peasants is increasing and bands of armed peasants are roaming throughout the rural districts.

## STATE MACHINERY AT A STANDSTILL

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partment by the American Minister to China, Dr. Reisch.

Dr. Reisch since has resigned. It is known that he was placed in a most embarrassing position in China ever since the Peace Conference determined to give Shantung to Japan because he had given certain personal assurances that the United States would use all its influence to protect China from that settlement. He first cabled his resignation within a few days after decision of the Paris conference became public, and despite efforts of the President's personal agents at Paris to induce him to remain at his post finally insisted that he be relieved.

His report on the railroad situation is understood to bear out the charges constantly made that Japan is getting control of the whole Chinese transportation system and using it to strengthen its grip on the country. To know the exact facts in this situation while the Shantung provisions of the treaty are under discussion is obviously of the utmost importance to the Senate.

Finally, there is pending a resolution by Senator Lodge (Mass.) authorizing the President to call an international conference to consider the ultimate disposition of the ocean cable lines formerly owned by Germany and taken from her under the peace treaty.

When the question was raised in the Foreign Relations Committee discussion became general. It was marked by no heat or partisanship, but by a frank recognition of the gravity of the matter in hand. Senator New (Ind.) recalled the facts attending the long illness of President Garfield and the short one of President McKinley.

### Public Then Was Informed.

He pointed out that neither of these constituted a precedent in the present case because in both instances the country was given fullest information as to the condition of the patient. There was no mystery, no possibility of rumor dealing with the facts and exaggerating or misstating them. It was possible to suspend the pressure of business on the executive department without interfering with the Government's processes, which is not possible at this time, especially in view of the admission that the President may not for a long period be able to resume his duties.

Senator Lodge also pointed out the wide differences between those former cases and the present one and the embarrassments now presented. Later in the day Senator Poinsett by way of pointing out the necessity that the executive department of the Government shall be capable of functioning, said, speaking of his resolution:

"The information asked in this resolution is of the utmost importance in connection with the consideration of the peace treaty. I have outside information that the documents requested in this resolution will throw a very interesting light on the purpose of Japan toward China. If the friends of the Administration say they are not able to attend to business concerning the treaty at this time they are not able to give proper consideration to the treaty itself."

### Moses Makes Explanation.

Senator Moses (N. H.) found himself the centre of a tempest to-day because of the publication of a personal letter he had written to an inquiring constituent who wanted to know the truth about the President's condition. Publication of the letter caused inquiries as to whether the Senate had inside information indicating a very grave condition of the President's health.

"Of course," said Senator Moses, "the letter was not written with any thought of the possibility that it would be printed. It gave the best information I had been able to get, just as I suppose about every other Senator has written in private letters to persons asking similar questions. Now I find that people are divided into two groups, one maintaining that I have committed a particularly atrocious act and the other that I have not. I can only say that I had no idea of doing either."

As to the measures available for dealing with a long incapacity of the President, there is much divergence of view. A school of technical constructionists hold that it is necessary that somebody with a direct interest in the matter shall initiate action. One suggested the method would be for a member of his family to initiate a proceeding in court.

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another that Thomas R. Marshall, in behalf of his property interest in the office of President, should have himself sworn in as acting President, which would open the way to a judicial determination of the matter.

Obviously neither of these proceedings is considered at all within the possibilities. The school of broader constructionists urge that Congress should by resolution provide for some proper inquiry to determine the facts as to the probable period of the President's incapacity to perform his duties and if it be found necessary should recommend procedure for transferring the executive power to the Vice-President.

While the Foreign Relations Committee incident forced a much more frank and impersonal discussion of the crisis the Government confronts, it has not bought a specific course of procedure any closer. It is realized that no public action is likely to be taken until a situation arises in which absolutely no possible partisan inspiration could be imputed. For one thing, if action becomes necessary it is agreed that it shall be initiated by a Democrat or some agency of the Administration's party rather than by anybody of the opposition.

Senators Hitchcock (Neb.), acting Democratic leader, and Senator Swanson (Va.), his first lieutenant, held a long conference to-day, the purposes of which were not disclosed, but which was supposed to relate to the developments in the treaty and legislative situation due to the President's illness.

### Treaty Opponents to Confer.

Senator Johnson (Cal.) will return to Washington to-morrow night from his Western speaking trip and as soon as possible thereafter the "irreconcilables"—that is, Senators committed to absolute rejection of the treaty with or without modifications—will hold a meeting and after taking account of stock determine their course for the immediate future.

Meanwhile at the White House to-day the suggested specific statement as to the President's malady was withheld if ever it had been considered at all by the little group having the President's physical welfare in charge. It was said that the revival of discussion as to what the President and expressing that through a variety of channels should be provocative of resentment, was not explained.

But the corps of specialists charged with restoring the President to health gave out a bulletin at 12:15 P. M. in which they asserted that, with the exception of a single day, the President's respiration, temperature, pulse and blood pressure had been normal and that there was no kidney affection. The bulletin contained not a single word as to the type of the President's illness nor any forecast of intention to make this public. It told what was not the matter with the President, but not what was wrong.

### MAYORS PROPOSE A BOYCOTT.

How West Seeks to Lower Cost of Living.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 13.—John Q. Brown, Mayor of Sacramento, sent invitations to-day to the Mayor in each of 144 cities in California, Washington, Arizona, Oregon and Nevada to meet in Sacramento October 30 to "consider means to institute a boycott against certain commodities in an effort to reduce the high cost of living."

The invitations were sent, Mr. Brown said, after consultation with James Rolph, Mayor of San Francisco, and John L. Baker, Mayor of Portland, Ore. Mayor Brown has been conducting public hearings to determine if possible, the reason for high prices of foodstuffs and other commodities and has concluded, he said, that the best method for reducing certain prices was by means of a boycott by the consuming public.

### ARMY MAKES FACES OVER.

Not a Wounded Soldier Left With Only Scars.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—Facial reconstruction has been so successful that there is not an American soldier wounded in the war with a repulsive face, according to a report made to the convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States here to-day.

### Texas Storm Dead Totals 357.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Oct. 13.—The total number of dead and missing as a result of the tropical hurricane here was officially announced as 357 by the bureau of information to-day as a result of revision of figures.



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